all their might to save the property.

Insurrection, and do not at all reflect upon ; and comfort her age. the native female ability to save anything | Modesty is a conspicuous trait in the nanot utterly lost. Since foreclosures have not | tive woman. She is unobtrusive in speech so far been permitted, it may be assumed and conduct. Any one may see that she that many such estates will be taken in can wear but few garments and that she is hand by those holding title to them, and | not at all careful to hide her bare ankles. reclaimed. It is needless to say here upon | She likes to display one shoulder, and lets which branch of the family this task will | the upper garment on that side fall, so that devolve. War has left a pitiful showing in | from the firm, round neck there is always mansions abandened and falling into de- on view a shapely slope that appeals to cay, in charred walls over which vines are the sense of artistic symmetry. The weaving shrouds; and in fields gone to woman may not be pretty, but she drapes jungle or split up among squatters, in dis- herself in color contrasts that are striking tricts among the most flourishing in other | and make her look like a picture. She years. The new life upon which the islands stands traight, walks free and all that are entering can compensate for the dis- the world ever sees uncovered is from tresses leading up to it, only if the nourish- the tip of that brown shoulder upward. ment administered to it should make it It is the same at the bathing hour. Naspeedily vigorous. Woman's part in pro- tive taste has not been elevated to the moting this growth will be of prime im- bath-house-habit. Men and women go on

OUT FOR BIG RETURNS. woman if he goes to execute a lease. It tainly be curious to know how she does may surprise him also to observe that she it. After the dip she returns to dry clothis usually of such plain appearance and ing by reversing, presumably, the initial dress that she hight easily be mistaken process, and then goes about her affairs for a person whose circumstances were as if nothing extraordinary had occurredstraitened. Her looks are an index to her as is true, for these islands. Her modesty methods-plain, straightforward, practical in other respects is as marked and natural. Vinced that Americans are willing to pay women, but in point of modesty she is in extravagant rents, she has no hesitancy no sense their inferior. in demanding \$200 per month for quarters which she formerly gladly let at \$60, and permit the house to become vacant. The Graveyards and Gardens the Work of scarcity of vacant houses justifies her course by proving it to have been suc-

Native men do not lack assurance in feel some sense of shame when they en- man-farmer as some old paddle-punt hand gage in a gouging operation and women | might look upon an inlander who set out to none. There is a chance of talking a man out of an outrigeous proposition, but a the gardens are made by hand. The soil is woman is as blank as a wall. She is blind gathered here and there and everywhere, which her practical business sense has new land is ready for the seed. It took out unless she can have compliance with her demands, and in house rents in Manila existence. Past generations made the Americans who have been farsighted and day reap their quarts of potatoes. Moreover, many employed native women to rent business or a Fogo garden once blossomed in England. dwelling property for them have found a Not long ago soil was imported and sold by good fee for that purpose well spent. The Newfoundland in the holds of vessels women appear to execute their commis- bound out for dried fish. sions with fidelity, doing for a client as well as they could do for themselves. They seem of White bay. Affirmatively answered, he to get to the bottom when they buy as | continued, driven in from the provinces by insurrection do not spend their time in idle repinings do your heart good t' see um. for what they have left behind and in long- | This was Tom Butts, whose son had sent ings to return to it. Some of them, indeed, Maine. Unhappily for Tom the letter had which is about an inch thick, comes from have improved their condition by coming. been lost in the mails; nor was there a the back to the front of the head, and is One woman from Pampanga, for instance, reached here about eighteen months ago. She had a few hundred dollars of capital and started herself in a box of a shop in a street where women sell juse and other "Sure. I've long wanted to know. So, he be ment several other trinkets made of imitanative cloths. She kept an eye out for carn, eh? Hem-m-m! Does you know what | tion amber or coral, and bits of cornelian chances to employ her profits and in a few | that is in the carner? months thought she saw such a chance in rice. When she had bought all she could as security, upon which she got credit for more. As the price advanced she made the burden of wonder which had so long sales, taking the proceeds for further pur- oppressed him-tremulously eager. He had chases and for the enlargement of her credits. By the time she thought she had lite or too cautious to be precipitate. The carried the deal far enough she began to stranger must not be offended, must not be larly to Pampanga, cleared herself of debt "This," he said, stooping to caress a and put \$15,000 in gold in the bank. That sum is drawing 4 per cent. interest for her and she has no notion of disturbing it. Her price she is holding it. She owns there juse Aft o' the 'taters, sir. Sure, 'tis that." ing for herself the best rooms, she receives of fruition. "Tis but a flower, I think sir," said from lodgers enough money to pay the rent. Tom. "'Tis nothing to eat, whatever." Her fortune has improved by at least 20,000 | gold dollars in the last year. She does not seem especially exalted by it, but says sim- went on doubtfully, "they grows in the rights of mankind. ply that she watched her opportunity, gardens t' New Yark? Well, maybe, 'tis a thought out what she could do and did it. Whether she will remain here or not will goat's milk, sir? No? Good-even, sir. 'Tis They dress like the latter in old rags when ulated than the southern Koko-Nor. dread characteristic of aliens surrounded depend upon what offers. Now that Pam- | a fine garden, this-now, ben't un? panga is quiet her property there, which looked into his glowing face, I had no heart

MAN HANDY BUT DISPENSABLE. This case is not a common one, but typikal. A Filipino woman never fears being left to her own resources to make a living. she marries is, because she is fond of do- has been the dictum of philosophers from task of looking after the financial affairs ing the settled villages, or a rough cal- human affairs, sacrifices are offered to mestic life and particularly devoted to the beginning of time that these were of their lords and masters. In fact, many culation of between twenty-five and thirty appears or invoke the gods, and divination jest set here and keep quiet. about her, it never bothers her if her man unpostponable. However, in Kansas there are many things of which, in wotting, the ers are women, who are possessed of a parison it is necessary that these various pose of deciding the course to be pursued goes away. She might prefer to have him | philosophers do not wot. about, but she can be happy without him, and divorce, breach of promise and similar civilized inventions make not the slightest appeal to her. If the man tried to interfere with the children, there would be another story to tell, but so long as they may be left with her, she will take care of them and of Berself too, as cheerfully as if the new arrangement were quite agree-

able to her. The philosophical spirit with which desertion is borne does not betoken moral carelessness. On the contrary, the Filipino women seem to deserve the good reputation they have as wives. One never hears of domestic scandal for which they are responsible. In the majority of families, the mutual confidence displayed is exemplary. There is not a suggestion that fidelity or devotion could be brought under doubt. It may be within bounds to say that the domestic relation in the Philippines is as complete and as absorbing as anywhere else. What newcomers do observe is that women left unprotected get on comfortably, whether widowed by persons above or beneath the grass; that a woman stands by her man so long as the man wishes it so; that when he goes, especially if he goes from choice, she feels as free to take up with a successor as he was, or she can manage without one; and that while they are together, he may fully trust her.

Conditions such as these, which come to the most indifferent notice, should perhaps be taken into account along with the prospeet of the desertion of Filipino women by Americans. Ir some cases there have been weddings, and in more cohabitation. It is the common belief that no American would dare live with a Filipino woman in the United States, on account of her color.

after meeting the usurious rates which Therefore, when Americans go home, they money commands, but drought and pest will leave their girls behind. Should this spoil plantation hopes only too often, and | be so, it may be pitiful and provocative of the money lenders get such a grip on prop- | tears, but not very tragic. If the Amerigrty that in some cases planters become lit- | cans will not take the girls, they will not the more than their agents. That this has take the babies, and no native girl likes an IN SOME RESPECTS THEY ARE SU not generally occurred is due to the women. American as well as she likes her baby. who take the management of affairs sternly | Native social notions have not yet reached in hand when they become desperate, and that exalted stage which deprives a girl disregarding impulses toward leniency, of caste because she may have been deforego the accustomed tributes of jewelry | ceived or deserted. She can make her own and fine raiment and apply themselves with | way after his departure, and probably get some one to take his place who will be It may be said that they usually succeed | more worthy of her affection. Besides, a when they have a fair chance, and that the | baby with a skin whiter than her own evidences of land abandonment, which may | may become a smart man, and all the be seen in some of the provinces, are due to | credit of it will be hers, to make proud

the beach together, and stand side by side in getting into their bathing suits, and From what is said above it will not be she will shut herself as completely from especially to see her, but it would cerwith nothing affected or coy about it.

FREDERICK W. EDDY. NEWFOUNDLAND FARMS.

Generations.

Norman Duncan, in Ainslee's Magazine. It wrings the heart of a man from a andland is cultivated. To him, used to scraped from the rocks, and dumped, year

growin' there. An' 'tis English soil, sir,

'Now, is un?" said he, stroking his beard

What be that, sir?" said he, pointing to

Tis a tomato plant," said I. "Now, is un?" said he. "I thought 'twas what they calls carrots. 'Tis a to-ma-to,

unsold rice, against which there is no radiant, "Sure, I guessed the right, didn't charge except storage, is worth at present side o' the 'taters. Take a look at un, sir. quotations nearly \$3,000 gold, for which 'Tis like you never seed such a thing afore. shops and she occupies a fine residence in and it bore one broad yellow blossom, the Tondo district, in which, after reserv- which was then wilting without promise

> Tom looked up quickly, "Be you sure," pumpkin, if you says so, I hearn tell o'

Postponed.

"Owing to the overcrowded condition of unpostponable. However, in Kansas there

Miss Cutter-Yes. Calf-bound.

PERIOR TO NATIVE THIBETANS.

THE MONGOLS OF THIBET

Although Dwelling in Tents, They Cannot Always Be Considered Nomadic-Their Religion.

A forced march of twelve hours brought village of Tcha-Siba, the chief trading cen ter of the district of eastern Hochot, coming under the jurisdiction of the authorities the Chinese government, which maintains of the nomads. The latter, however, are but nomads in name; though they live in tents and hold aloof from the villagers they never wander far from the district. They have numerous herds of very fine sheep, with remarkably white wool, and although possessing fewer horned cattle than the roving tribes, have excellent horses, some fectural cities, whither they export wool and hides, and receive in exchange tea, cloth, guns, agricultural implements and other necessities. Lying as it does midway between the country of the roving "barthe merchants of Lan-Chou and Ho-Chou dispatch to Hochot and the country of the upper Hoang-Ho are transported to these villages on the edge of the nomad territory, where in turn they are disseminated to the natives of the latter district over the small trade routes. Most of this traffic beyond Tcha-Siba is intrusted to the hands of the nomads themselves, who receive a tribute for this service, a species of indemnity given to them by agreement, that is a mor or less arbitrary compromise, for if the merchants were to neglect this prudent precaution, their caravans would be pillaged by these barbarians, who even under the present arrangement do not hesitate to sudof thread. Not only the graveyards, but | denly enrich themselves by appropriating the goods intrusted to their care when the inclination prompts or opportunity presents

> The natives of Tha-Siba and, in general, all the Salar tribes around Ho-Chou, are addicted to polygamy. Many of the principal men have three or four wives, and to these add slaves or concubines; the latter are employed, in addition to their household duties, in vending merchandise in the streets, such as butter, tea, etc. These women are very neatly dressedtheir costume consists of a long cousabbee, or gown, of cloth, reaching to the ankles, like that worn by the men, except that it has not large sleeves-and among them many faces of extreme comeliness may be seen. Great care is taken in the manner of dressing the hair, the principal tress, terminated by a piece of cornelian or amber of a round form and concave in the center; they put a little cushion under the tress to support it, and add to that ornalike that just mentioned. The women of

THEY ARE POLYGAMISTS.







His Christmas Gift



If It Is Bought Here He Will Know It Is Right

OURTEEN SHOPPING DAYS. In proclaiming that fact we do not wish so particularly to hurry your shopping as to impress a very obvious other one. What's here is the public's when the public comes for it. Rare Christmas

Gifts for men, a few for women, and the price is right. There'll be another story to tell later, but not of these. The early buyer will have a choice of the best-that's why forehanded people will be expected this week.

Consider This List

Bath Robes	\$3.50 to	\$22.50
Smoking Jackets	5.00 to	25.00
Suit Cases	2.50 to	25.00
Traveling Bags	5.00 to	35.00
Traveling Cases	2.00 to	25.00
Rain Coats	15.00 to	25.00
Night Robes.,	.50 to	10.00
Neckwear	.25 to	3.00
Gloves	.50 to	16.50

Mufflers.....\$0.50 to \$6.00 Handkerchiefs......... .10 to 3.00 Underwear, a garment.. .50 to 12.00 Shirts..... 1.00 to 2 00 Umbrellas 1.00 to 12.00 Dress Shields, Dress Vests, Canes, Cuffs, Collars, Cuff Links, Stick Pins, Etc.

Member of

Everything a man needs for comfort and dress will save Railroad Merchants'.... be found here. The style right. The stock is large.



PAUL H. KRAUSS

44 East Washington Street



MONGOL CHARACTERISTICS. the richer class have always a great num- rather than briefly and disjointedly noting women a tight-fitting petticoat of the same ber of glass beads about their necks and | their customs and characteristics in the | material, fitting so close to the person that Tom Butts was eager to rid himself of silver bracelets and ankle rings of plated gether this fragmentary data in order that its interference with their walking. The steel. These are made in the country and, they might be studied as a concrete whole favorite ornaments of both sexes are brass who was parading about the streets two respectively as Tu-jen (agriculturists) or is not uncommon among some tribes. age better suited to the market, had dressed | barbarians), although Rockhill asserts none | monies and beliefs that it is almost imthem in the most elaborate fashion. They of these names are ever applied to the possible to give a satisfactory idea of them. the Chinese custom, is in vogue.

they superintend all the household con- through which we traveled from Tchong- God seems generally acknowledged, but of the local brokers for the Chinese trad- thousand people. For purposes of com- of various kinds is resorted to for the purlarge proportion of Chinese, Turkish and medanism or Buddhistic, exists in a pure git conversation-at least we hope they'll Thibetan words in their orthography convinces one of their mixed descent, of very different origin, and of different degrees of civilization. For themselves they have no general racial designation; but, broken as they are into numerous tribes, they are distinguished by separate tribal names, many of which seem to be simply the names of the rivers, or some other feature of the landscape on which their settlements are situated.

APPEARANCE AND DRESS. In stature the Mongol is above the Thibetan, but still comparatively shorter than the European, somewhat slight in build, the women quite as tall as and very frequently taller than the men. Their features are distinctly marked and often wellformed, though the cheekbones are higher and the nose more retrousse than agrees with the European standard. This featural deficiency, however, is not so apparent as in the Thibetans and western Mongols. The forehead is generally high and the eyes are dark; the hair black and the color of the skin a pure reddish brown that frequently, in the female, almost approaches the lightness of a Caucasian. Their muscles, in spite of their active life, are not well developed, except the pectoral ones, but they are hardy and capable of enduring great fatigue. There is generally but little hair on the face and body, and they carefully pull out with tweezers all their beard, but this does not hold to all the tribes, or in the case of single individuals, for I have seen men with hirsute adornments of quite respectable length.

In dress there is considerable variety, which is regulated more or less accord-

which shows that the choice is by no means | ing to the individual tastes of the wearer | state, but merely as a skeleton on which | git it. The church then is really a kind of or by the necessities of the country in to hang the cult which suits the particular which they are domiciled. The general and | fancy of the individual. On reaching Tch-Siba we had practically still prevailing style, however, is the long passed out of the country of nomad Mon- robe of sheep or yak skin, which is worn gols, through whose territory we had been by both sexes. In addition, some of the marching since leaving Tchong-Siba, and men wear trousers of leather, and the in their ears, and in addition many wear account of our journey I have gathered to- they acquire a peculiar mincing gait from From "Captain Bluitt." instead of being round, like the bracelets, instead of dilating at length on mere tribes or from rings for the legs and arms, neck- be relieved speedily from the burden of in- work of spreading the glorious gospel tidsend the rice out to the provinces, particu- last come to satisfy his heart's yearnings. during our stay at Tha-Siba we saw a man Kansuh into two principal classes, classes by affected by the men. Tattooing the object, wore fine red gowns, large silver earrings | Mongols, who, he claims, are grouped un- In a single day's travel I have met with and each had two or three necklaces of der the generic name of Tc-tzu. He is villages of Mongols, following the precepts the same metal. They did not appear in here clearly in error as the latter appella- of a crude lama, Buddhism lying between main attraction, and then a bit of fun business of working off pin-cushions and the least mortified at being exhibited in the streets for sale, but manifested an inthe streets for sale, bu the least mortified at being exhibited in tion only refers to the queues worn by the others whose inhabitants professed a sort afterwards, or interspersed with the views. dollbabies and candy and lemonade and degradation to which they had been re- the immediate vicinity of Lan-Chou, where spect to the relative importance of the two and caramels for two months and put the Tom looked up quickly. "Be you sure." and looked up quickly. "Be you sure." although their total ignorance of the boxes money equivalent of these articles into although there is no particular objection very few. They are likewise not so wealthy, When these and other plans for obtaining a concert, which I always like to hear, I found the Mongol women much cleaner For some unaccountable reason the nor so independent, and in general have money had been offered and urged, Davis though I ain't got no ear for music. But and more industrious than the Thibetans. Whole of this country is more scantly pop- that appearance of timidity and servile Cook, the plumber, and the librarian of the what I don't like," said Davis earnestly not decked out for their promenades in the though from surface conditions it would by powerful and antagonistic neighbors. suffered materially from disuse, will be put to call his child a cripple, even though she but it must be said to their credit that they the but it must be said to their credit that they the but it must be said to their credit that they the but it must be said to their credit that they think the only way to pay off that mortstreets, when they are the acme of fashion, seem more adapted for human occupation. The Mohammedan Mongols, except in the were one, when she was all fair and glori- take care to wash them and likewise be- ly as to the number of the Fan-min. I regular recurrence of worship, but the tians than I am, and many of whom have gage is for you and me to go down into lieve that water should be applied to their had no opportunity of making more than father of each family performs such rites bodies. That they are practical as well transitory investigation into the matter, and subscribes to such creeds as the exi- church at heart, and as we have been inas ornamental is proved by the fact that but, taking the population of the country gencies of the moment demand. A supreme

CHURCH-DEBT RAISING.

Some Telling Arguments Involving the Oyster Stew.

After a brief statement by the pastor

are flat, about four inches broad, and have and individual settlements. Chinese au- laces of large black and white debtedness, Elder Brown, principal of the curious designs engraved on them. The thors divide the aboriginal or foreign tribes beads and crescent-shaped earrings, public school, asked for suggestions reslave trade is here carried on openly, and occupying the southwestern corner of this latter decoration being great- specting the best way of accomplishing else?" That's not my idea of the way pure One of the ladies proposed an oyster sup- that he is a sinner by selling him for a women whom he was anxious to dispose of. Fan-min (barbarian nomads.) To some of Their religious beliefs afford curious per; another thought the community might quarter in the sanctuary an oyster stew These women were not young, but their the wildest of this latter class they also subjects of inquiry, the various tribes be willing to endure one more fair for the master, to give them the appearance of an apply the name of Hei Fan-tzu (black differing so greatly in religious cere- sale of useful and fancy articles; and still

that everybody should go without butter | bondage for their sins.

Sunday school, rose for the purpose of "is trying to raise money by any plan that making a few observations. forgotten more, maybe, than I ever knowed. But I have the interests of this can spare. vited here for the purpose of gitting opinions, I think I am free to speak my mind and I'm sorry if I have. But so's there She can get on unaided as well as a man our columns," says the Lyons Eagle, "a cerns, prepare the food, take care of the Siba as an average, it may be placed ap-subordinate deities are supposed to watch fense to nobody. Each man sees things difand I hope I will do so without giving of- won't be jest talk, so's I won't seem to sheep, and have, besides, the laborious proximately at five thousand tents, includthat may not prove you are wrong; but here and now that I'll subscribe \$50 to the that may not prove you are wrong; but | fund." I've got to tell you how I see 'em or else

"This church was organized for the wor- he had the air of a man who had done his ship of God and for the preaching of the duty. shrewdness and commercial keenness tribes and people should be classed as a in any emergency. These and a very strong wasn't got up for trade or for driving bargeneric race, although, in reality, the wide belief in the existence of evil spirits shows gains. It's a place where sinners and saints variance in their appearance and the very that neither religion, whether Moham- from the preached word while the sinners world of windows.

little heaven here below, and when a man comes into it he surely ought to leave worldly things on the outside. Worshiping and dickering ain't got nothing in com-

to go into the eating-house business or try to sell notions. When you have an oyster supper for the benefit of the church-and mind you, I don't make no wry faces at oyster suppers just regarded as oyster suppers-I put it to you brethren if it isn't just the same as saying to the outside world lying in wickedness, 'Come and help the ings by stuffing your digestive organs with oysters that you'll have to pay more for about half as good as he can buy in an irreligious place down the street for 15 "And as for fairs-well, brethren, I don't

to it, as a show, any more than there is to "I don't want to oppose none of the ligion, and you'll get 'em back in the shape says to a man: 'Give your dollars to reour pockets and to give the last dollar we

"Now, I've done a good deal of talking, There was silence when Davis resumed

"Breaking" a Bill.

"There is a world of wisdom in the objection many persons have to breaking a bill, for it is really bad business in a financial way," said an observant citizen. "To break a bill is to spend it as a rule, and the money will go in a way that will not afford much substantial benefit. It will simply be spent for this, that and the other little nothing, and before a fellow realizes it the bill is gone. Take a \$5 bill. A man gets on a street car. He pays a nicket to ride up town. as soon as he leaves the car he begins to buy things that he would not buy under other circumstances. He doesn't seem to realize that \$4.95 is worth nearly as much as \$5. Change in one \$ pocket is a great incentive to buy. Whatever strikes one's fancy one will get it. One suddenly needs things not needed before. The appetite begins to play. The soda fount, or the saloon, or the candy store, or almost any place where one can buy some thing or other, begin to loom up, and before a fellow knows what he is doing he has spent the \$5 which he had in the morning. Yes, breaking bills breeds extravagance. Men do not seem to have any respect for money when the bills are broken, or at least they have less respect than they have before and have no sort of regard for the principles of economy. This feeling seems to be common among men in all sorts of life, and the miser probably constitutes the only exception. Men do not seem to realize that money is just as valuable in one form as it is in another. An unbroken \$10 bill is a rather large document, but cut it down to \$9.95 and it becomes the mere trash of one's pocket."

Consolation.

Washintgon Post. The Ohio girl who was prevented from marrying a murderer by an electrocution which took place at Columbus a few months ago, has finally dried her tears and married an undertaker. Cheer up. girls! There will always be some sort

Insure with German Fire Insurance of Indiana. General offices 29 South Delaware treet. Fire, tornado and explosion

KNEW ITS BUSINESS

the milkman's funeral.

She-What was it?

He-"Shall We Gather At the Rivers"

He-The "Oh Hush Quartette" sang a very appropriate song at